

urch, on Fri-  
7 afternoon,  
h the Ferry of  
non Fishing in  
reto,  
opposite to the  
e river, about  
viciuity to the  
ne-quarries of

acres, divided  
s from seven to  
in general well  
at 140 acres re-  
which the pur-  
of Rossie is di-  
as its share of  
e well built, in

the salmon fish-  
e price of 3s.  
is about 15,482  
n hand; but the  
ling per annum,  
y acquired, and  
the Annat, may

and the manor-  
sign-house, and  
here are also full  
considerable value,  
holds bleach of  
rool. Scots, es-  
in the county of

the New College  
and about forty

with all posts of  
d policy are very  
both to us and

repair, might be  
considerable ex-  
and the gardens  
trees of the bell

large fishing vil-  
a tavern, and  
l there are other

age of situation,

s to the inde-  
of the town and

es of Craig and  
so commands the

ots, viz.

manor-houses,  
West Mains; the  
old, Forrester-  
Mill and Mill-  
lands of Balgoe  
is Field down to

to about 1500  
free rent; to be

house and get-  
ing east of the  
Ferryden, and  
all of the lands  
in the water side;  
the sea shore; and  
a reasonable  
clear rent of  
a price of 15,000  
tioned, then the  
Inchbryock, the  
other side houses,  
l.

ts of wife, with  
other particulars  
burgh, but has

Sold.

with the tenth  
s stipend, as per  
1723) in whole  
quent advertise-  
in the parish of  
Lee.

very improvable;  
of male, in the  
good manor;  
accommodate a  
reliefed with  
planting on

3 s. 8 d. 2 gds  
and are valued in  
besides Baldra-  
s rent of the  
415 l. 8 s. 9 d.  
not reckoned;  
400 l. Sterling  
and the rent punc-

with a rental of  
attnay writer in  
estate. The said  
own-clerk's office,  
purchase. The  
of the Mains of  
and a plan and  
the said Thomas

18.

Princes Amilia,  
CE of PEARL  
perior, not only  
r thing yet dif-  
fully white with-  
e, fassion such as  
becoming wome,  
which the teeth

d those persons  
hach. In con-  
tivity and Gentry  
entrice for feve-

ers in Cockspur  
der and Co. fa-  
ach.

SUBS-  
pote; 40s.

# CALEDONIAN

No. 9664.

EDINBURGH,

St CECILIA's HALL.  
TOMORROW, being Thursday the 14th instant,  
MR MACINTOSH

Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr SALOMON

will perform several favourite Pictures, being his last performances in this City.

To begin at Six o'clock.

Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mr Macintosh's lodgings, Advocates' Close; at the Music Shop; and at the Exchange Coffee-house.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, within the Laird Council-house of the said City, upon Wednesday the 27th day of August current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

SEVERAL AREAS,  
Above the Stalls on the west side of the Laird Fish Market,  
FOR BUILDING UPON.

Conform to an Elevation.

The articles of roup and the said elevation to be seen in the hands of the Surveyors.

EDICTS AND ORDINANCES.  
Instituted and made in a full Assembly of Ladies, at Lady Imprint.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that every Lady have a free liberty of speech, on which all female rights and liberties depend.

No Lady, who is not an avowed *toast*, shall speak defamatory of the beauty of any other who is.

No female member of this assembly, who useth the art cosmetic, otherwise beauty-painting, shall find fault with her manner that he has not done her justice in her picture, unless the will own that the herself makes a better face every day she lives.

That no Lady, who abstemiously keeps at home, denying to come to this assembly, shall be esteemed a contemner of vanities, when the real cause is the want of fashionable clothes to appear in.

That no Lady in the assembly-room shall stand before any pier or looking-glass under pretence of adorning her dress, &c. above the space of three minutes, unless she has no admirers, male or female, beside herself.

No Lady, who with an easy, free sprightliness of wit and humour keeps up the conversation, shall be termed immodest.

No shall any Lady, who sits silent for want of wit and humour, be thought to have more wisdom or modesty than the speaking members.

Whatever maiden or married Lady boasts of her virtue and honour, shall be immediately suspected of having made a false step.

No shall any Lady be complimented for her chastity, who never was *toast*, and has the *toasts* affected her.

No Lady, when speaking of a Gentleman, may with a contemning familiarity, call him fellow, unless there is a known intrigue between them of a long date; or unless speaking of a beau, they term him a pretty fellow.

The Lady who is always fondling her husband in public company, shall be deemed to have at that instant a gallant waiting to meet her in private.

It is resolved, *etc.* after the question put, that it is in the power and jurisdiction of this female court, to extend their laws to whatever men do or may frequent this assembly.

Among the fine things which the sparks may whisper to the Ladies, no one shall talk of flames or fires but from the beginning of November to the end of February inclusive; nor shall they mention hearts as cold as ice, and breasts as white as snow, but from July to August.

No Wit, or reputed Wit, that begins to argue with a Lady, and wants scuse to carry him through the dispute, shall attempt to redeem his credit by putting her to silence, by obscene discourse and double entendres, under penalty of being expelled the assembly with the utmost disgrace.

PHENIA PEIANT, Sec.  
and Cler. Fem. Parl.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SELECT LETTERS

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS

OF THE PORTUGUESE.

L E T T E R VIII.

THE trade of Oporto is very considerable, and chiefly carried on by foreigners. The only nation, however, that have a factory established here, is the English; and they enjoy, at the same time, privileges above the subjects of any other power who reside here, and even above those of their countrymen, who are settled in other parts of the kingdom. It is under the direction of a Consul, who holds the Consul-General at Lisbon, and consists of 26 members, who meet at his desire, on particular occasions, and settle, at these times, the price of wine, the freight of shipping, &c. Besides the Consul, the rights of the English are likewise protected by the Judge Conservator, who is a Portuguese lawyer, under the British Crown, and without whose consent nothing against the English can be done, being nominated to this office by the Factory. He is generally a man of note in his profession, and is at present one of the twelve Judges belonging to the city.

The staple article for exportation, or chief produce of the country here, is wine; and, besides the foreign merchants concerned in this article, there is likewise a Company of the Portuguese themselves, established by the Royal authority. The chief attention, however, of the latter is to the home consumption, and consists in the sale of the smaller wines made from the rame or wild grape; for there are three kinds of wine particularly used here: The first is a poor wine, at the rate of 20 reas (1 d.) a bottle, which makes the usual beverage of the lower class of the people: The second is a superior kind, ha-



# Mercury

WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1783.

of France, which is indisputably upon terms of friendship with the Grand Signor, and is universally believed to be bound by treaty to espouse his cause in the war with Russia. The Kingdoms of Algiers being under the immediate protection of the Sublime Porte, it may very reasonably be conjectured, that the Grand Signor will be highly disgusted against France for not endeavouring to restrain so near an ally from an attempt towards the reduction of that State.

A private letter from Portsmouth, received on Saturday last, has the following article: Never was the business in the dock-yard carried on with greater expedition than it is at present, nor even in the time of war: Almost every day ships are getting out of dock and others coming in, so that very soon every man of war, frigate, and sloop that are here will be ready for immediate service. It is necessary we should be prepared, as, according to accounts daily received both from France and Holland, they are augmenting their navies, and making every preparation for war.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the different regiments intended to relieve the garrison of Gibraltar, to complete their respective companies to their full complement of men, and to be in readiness to embark on the first notice.

The number of British ships of war now in port and fitting, are about 80; and in some of the yards they are now as busy as they were eight months ago. The Veteran, Zealous, Thunderer, Terrible, Tremendous, Victorious, Vanguard, Venerable, and other second rates, are building with unremitting diligence.

A letter from Brest, lately received, says, that sailors are drawn from every part of the kingdom to that port, to man such ships as are ready for sea; and that it is given out, that the intent of fitting out the fleet is to watch the motions of the Russians and the Turks, in case a war breaks out between those two powers; but others conjecture that there is some other motive for fitting out a fleet.

A letter from Versailles says, Rodney's victory over De Graff did not strike the Court of France with such terror and dismay as was produced by intelligence of the death of Hyder Ali.

By a vessel from the coast of Spain there is advice of the total destruction of the coral fishery near Messina by the late earthquake. In large solid stones forced up into the air, and then dropping in a distant part, numbers of corals were afterwards found imastered! Some machines for tearing up the coral from the sea were also found on the tops of hills.

By a gentleman who is just returned from a tour through several of the eastern counties, we are assured, that there has not been so great an appearance of a crop for many years. The wheats, barley, and oats, are all exceeding fine, and no signs of any mildew. The late rains have brought up the turnips, and refreshed the beans. Upon the whole, the farmers expect very universally, that this will be one of the greatest years for them they ever experienced.

A letter from Whistbys says, that the *Freelove* had an unsuccessful this season. The Dutch had hardly taken any thing; and of the four ships we sent there from this port, the *Addison* is lost, the *Chance* is this day returned with one fish, the *Marlborough* is on her way home with one fish, and the *Freelove* is yet in the country clean, having received much damage in the ice. The other ships from England have had no better success."

Another letter from Whistbys, dated July 26, says, "On Friday last, arrived in our Roads the *Chance*, Captain George Ifrury, from Davis's Straits, with one fish about 9 feet 10 inches bone, and fills about 30 butts with blubber. The Captain of the *Chance* sent the following account to his owners:—The *Marlborough* of Whistbys, and the *Priscilla* of Newcastle, have each of them got a fish, both found dead, not one English ship having wet a foreganger this year. We left the *Freelove* and the *John and Margaret* in the Straits on the 25th of June last, both without any fish. The *Addison*, Captain Banks, was lost in the Straits on the 16th of April last, but all the people saved; we have got several of the people on board our ship. We parted from the *Marlborough* and the *Priscilla* on the 8th of this month, about 100 leagues to the westward of the Orkneys, the weather being so very thick that sometimes we could hardly see above two or three ship's length. And also there were 10 ships failed from Holland for Davis's Straits, of which 8 got their passage; one of them lost in the Straits, the people saved; a *Hamburg* lost, and all hands perished. The seven Dutch ships have got only two fish amongst them, the one found dead, and the other killed.—Also this day, passed by this harbour the *Duke of York* with 11 fish, and the *Mary* brig with 6 fish, both for London, from the Greenland Seas."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 8.

Wheat, 32 s. a bushel.

Barley, 20 s. a bushel.

Rye, 20 s. a bushel.

Oats, 16 s. a bushel.

Malt, 28 s. a bushel.

Grey Pease, —

White ditto, —

Boiling ditto, 23 s.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 9.

Bank Stock, —

4 per cent. Ann. 1727, 84 s. a £.

3 per cent. cons. 62 1/2 s.

3 per cent. rd. 62 1/2 s.

3 per cent. 1726, —

Long Ann. 19. 3-10ths. a £.

Short Ann. 1728, —

South Sea Stock, —

3 per cent. Old Ann. —

Dist. New Ann. —

Dist. 1724, —

Dist. 1725, —

Dist. 1726, —

Dist. 1727, —

Dist. 1728, —

Dist. 1729, —

Dist. 1730, —

Dist. 1731, —

Dist. 1732, —

Dist. 1733, —

Dist. 1734, —

Dist. 1735, —

Dist. 1736, —

Dist. 1737, —

Dist. 1738, —

Dist. 1739, —

Dist. 1740, —

Dist. 1741, —

Dist. 1742, —

Dist. 1743, —

Dist. 1744, —

Dist. 1745, —

Dist. 1746, —

Dist. 1747, —

Dist. 1748, —

Dist. 1749, —

Dist. 1750, —

Dist. 1751, —

Dist. 1752, —

Dist. 1753, —

Dist. 1754, —

THIS morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince.

This great event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Prince is in perfect health.

AT the Court of St. James's, the 8th of August, 1783.

P. R. E. S. E. N. T.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty at this Board, that sundry ships and vessels are arrived, and others expected daily to arrive, from Dantick and other ports in Royal and Ducal Prussia and Pomerania, laden solely with corn and other grain; that the corn from the Baltic, by the length of the voyage and the warmth of the weather, is very much heated, and nearly in a state of fermentation; and that it is of the utmost importance, that the said ships and vessels should be exempted from the performance of Quarantine, and permitted to deliver their cargoes as soon as possible after their arrival; his Majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the Quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from Dantick, or any other port or place in Royal and Ducal Prussia or Pomerania, so far as respects ships laden with corn or grain be taken off; and that all ships and vessels already arrived, or that may hereafter arrive from those places, laden with corn or grain, be permitted to discharge their respective lading, without unpacking, opening and airing, and without performing any Quarantine; provided the proper officer, on mustering the crew, shall find them all in health; that none of the crew have died or been sick of any contagious distemper during the voyage; that the ship hath not had communication with any ship or vessel coming from any infected place; and that there are no enumerated goods on board, other than in bags or sacks, in which the said corn is contained, or masts, made use of solely for the purpose of Dunnage: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at war, and the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being, of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Fawcett.

War-Office, Aug. 9, 1783.

1st Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, William Hanmer, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign, vice William Marion.  
2d Regiment of foot, Surgeon — Merrick, from the half-pay of the late 6th foot, to be Surgeon, vice — Wood.  
6th Regiment of foot, Edward Bullock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Haynes.  
18th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant J. B. Riddell, from the half-pay of the late 10th dragoons to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Gorst. Major Jeffery Amherst, from the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment to be Major, vice Anthony Botet.  
33d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Arthur Beaver to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Greening. Ensign Robert Clavering to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Beaver.  
43d Regiment of foot, William Coulton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Gardiner.  
44th Regiment of foot, Francis Market, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Rainford.  
60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Major Anthony Botet, from the 10th foot, to be Major, vice Jeffery Amherst. Colin McKenzie, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice R. Coglan.  
66th Regiment of foot, Major the Honourable Vere Polett, of the 9th regiment, to be Major, vice B. Fancourt.  
99th Regiment of foot, Captain R. H. Buckridge, of the 2d regt. 22d Regiment of foot, Major Thomas Isdale, of 8th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Enoch Mackham.  
African Corps, Robert Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice — Deering.  
Colquhoun, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Crofton's independent company of invalids, vice James Crickshanks.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 8.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, 13th July. It is reported by the officers of the Marquis d'Angeja, that the Dutch had taken two ships in the Straits of Malacca, but whether Company's ships, or ships bound to Bengal, we cannot learn; the Commodore, or eldest Captain, escaped, leaving the others in action with the Dutch man of war. The Jenny, Potter, from Plymouth, was within three days sail of the Isles de Los, on the 18th of June.

The Tartar, Captain Fiat, arrived in the Downs from St. Helens, failed the 8th of June in company with the Neptune, the Röchford, the Royal Admiral, the Daptur, the Lord Mulgrave, and the Locko East Indiamen, for London, and parted with them the 23d of said month, all well, peace side of the line.

The Speedy, Fishie, from Charlestown, arrived in the Downs, in her way to Rotterdam, spoke the brig Hawke, Cabian, bound to Boston, in lat. 49. 45. long. 13. 30. W. all well.

The following ships arrived at Grayfend from Greenland, on the 5th inst. viz. the London, Fowier, with 7 fish; Supply, Futter, 7 ditto; and Betsey, Sparke, 12 ditto.

From the London Paper, Aug. 9.

Cologne, July 25. All the news-papers in this neighbourhood speak with the damages done by the storms and sudden increase of the waters; the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the vicinity of Næerstein have suffered more than the other parts of Germany. It is remarked, that the church, which, for a series of years, had been struck by lightning, has hitherto escaped it this year, owing to six conductors, with which it is furnished. It is wrong that more use is not made of these conductors, and that great cities, such as London and Paris, have them not in abundance; whereas the most peaceful towns in Switzerland and Germany are every where furnished with them.

Warsaw, July 27. Letters from Cracow inform us, that about the middle of last month they had in the mountains, about five miles from that place, falls of water in such quantity, that whole villages were overflowed, and mills and bridges were carried away. A number of persons perished, and the cattle drowned and destroyed are a very considerable loss to the proprietors.

Tienna, July 14. We learn from Brody, that a fire broke out there in the night of the 18th last, which destroyed 364 houses.

#### L. O. N. D. O. N.

The delay occasioned by the Court of Versailles not signing the definitive Treaty, we are assured, is likely to turn out to the advantage of this country; as the Duke of Manchester refuses to accede to some articles greatly injurious to the British interest.

Notwithstanding the repeated abuse and reprobation Lord Shelburne has met with, in making the peace, we have good

authority for declaring, that it was almost entirely brought about by the long friendship that has subsisted between his Lordship, Dr Price, and Dr Franklin: however bad or inadequate the Preliminary articles may appear, certain it is, we might have yet been at war with the great part of Europe, but, for his indefatigable industry, and it seems still not very improbable, in the opinion of our correspondent, that the war may be renewed. We are however released from that mill-stone about our necks — America! and therefore may still be the better enabled to look our natural enemies in the face, in case their conduct should become treacherous, or dishonourable to this country.

A correspondent writes that the public were satisfied, whether a late Ex-Minister, with 4000 l. per annum pension, still enjoys it, though now restored to office, with 7000 l. a year; that the Duke of Portland has too much real patriotism and virtue to suffer it.

This morning some dispatches were received from General Elton, at Gibraltar, dated the 24th of July. They bring an account of the repulse going on there being nearly finished, and that the General and garrison were in good health.

Yesterday morning the parer of the Neptune East-India-men, Captain Sow, came to the India-House, with news of the above ship being safe arrived off the Start from Coal and Bay, she parted with the other five the 23d of June, a few hours after the Tariq.

Yesterday the two East-India pilot boats were ordered to sail from Gravelend for the Downs, and remain there till the arrival of the East Indians.

The Raymond, Captain Hall, bound to Bombay; and Walpole, Captain Churchill, for Bengal, which are arrived at St. Helena, were sent out there as Company's storeships, and sailed from Portsmouth the 26th of March. They had liberty to touch at Madeira, but missed the island, and proceeded on.

This week, goods to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds were entered at the custom-house for America.

A ship lately sailed from the river for Philadelphia with 56 passengers on board, consisting chiefly of journeymen carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and bakers; and the Captain was obliged to refuse taking half as many more, for want of conveniences.

The loyalists new town in Nova Scotia was unhappily set on fire the middle of June, and did considerable damage before the flame was extinguished.

They write from New York, that since the preliminaries were signed, the Americans, both continental and militia, deferred in great numbers, both from General Washington's and General Green's armies.

Since the revival of our commercial intercourse directly with the Americans, the balance has been almost entirely in our favor; — Hitherto the principal occupation of all American trading vessels has been in carrying corn and lumber to the West-India Islands.

America is in a far more perilous situation at this moment, than she was at the most distressing period during the course of the late war, — having no longer an enemy to oppose, that requires an union of sentiments, as well as power, the military that deluded country have had leisure enough to contemplate the tyrannical conduct of their rulers, and to devise some plan for a redress of grievances; the Philadelphians have been the first to revolt on this occasion, driving the Congress before them, from the seat of government, like a flock of sheep: When the last accounts came from thence, other states were pressing to follow their example; from whence it is pretty evident, that the law of the sword will soon be the only standing law in the United States of America.

Oppression appears to decrease daily. The arbitrary proceedings of their disregard for the military, whose servants they are, and their obstinacy and ignorance, render them very unfit for reading a kingdom.

The Americans have through the whole of the contest shewn themselves very dexterous, in ascribing every thing that was injurious to the government of this country. This flattered spirit was not confined to the vulgar, but was prevalent in the highest circles, and tainted even the minds and manners of their most exalted men. At the grand convention of officers, held at Newburgh on the 15th of March last, General Washington, in his address to them, speaking of the letters which had given rise to the meeting, calling the officers to consider and to agitate their rights, letters written in the spirit, and seemingly with the pen of Junius, said, "Can he (the writer) be a friend to the Army? Can he be a friend to this country? Rather is he not an insidious foe?" — Some emissaries, — perhaps, from New York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers, of the continent." — And this candid suspicion was not thrown out to the common people, but to the gentlemen of America. What have we to expect from a people whose minds are thus infected with opinions so jaundiced and ignominious?

Can people be so madly infatuated as to think of taking their property from the secure deposit of the English funds, for the sake of purchasing American land, the tenure of which must, in the very nature of things, be extremely precarious? Good titles cannot be made while the scheme of legislation is yet to be framed, whereby the country is in future to be governed; and as a vast revenue will be required for discharging the debts, and defraying the current expences of the States, the land which is at present wholly free from incumbrance, will, in all probability, be so greatly charged with taxes, and that perhaps, before the lapse of another year, as to leave a residue of the profits of cultivation scarcely equal to the common interest of the English funds.

Since we have lost America, and the most of the trade and riches which flowed from that country, it would be wise in the Legislators to encourage our Fisheries, which might, by proper management, be made a source of the greatest national wealth. Our northern coasts afford excellent opportunities for putting such a scheme in practice. The Scots more than a thousand years ago well knew the importance of such a measure, and paid the strictest attention to their fisheries, as they yielded them a very considerable revenue. The Dutch resorted to the Scottish coasts as early as A. D. 836, to purchase salted fish of the natives; but, by imposing on their credulity, they learned from them the art of fishing in those seas, and took up the trade themselves, which afterwards proved of such immense emolument to Holland. Sir Walter Raleigh's observations on that head are worthy the attention of the various, and most exacting reflections on the vast strength resulting from well-applied industry. That great man says, that in 1603, the Dutch, by their exer-

cises on the Scottish coasts, sold to different nations as many herrings as amounted to 1,759,000 l. sterling. In the year 1615, they at once sent out 2000 vessels, and employed in them 37,000 men. In the year 1618, they sent out 3000 vessels with 50,000 men, to take the herrings, and 9000 more ships to transport and sell the fish, which by sea and land employed 150,000 men, besides those first mentioned. All the wealth resulting from this trade was obtained on the British coast by a people, who, in every respect, have treated us with perfidy, and are now become our open and declared enemies: and it would certainly be wise in us, to preserve this trade to ourselves, as it would be a means of great wealth to the nation, might employ thousands of our distressed seamen, and keep them from migrating to foreign countries in search of employment.

Letters brought by an American vessel arrived yesterday in the river from Boston, contain information of a very unfavorable nature to the Loyalists, whose situation is extremely precarious, and no step is to be taken for their relief. The last letters add, that several parts of the country is in a state of insurrection, in a struggle to get repudiated of estates seized by individuals during the troubles: That a great number of English carpenters, shoemakers, watchmakers, and journeymen in other branches of trade, had lately landed in America in hopes of full employment; but such was the distress of the country, and the dearth of provisions, that they lamented their own folly in quitting a kingdom wherein a livelihood was sure, he obtained.

It clearly appears by the most impartial construction of the reports of the Commissioners for examining the public accounts, that hitherto the public money and private property have been diminished in vessels and fine-cure offices, and unanswerable fees; the royal bounty to widows, given through the channel of the Paymaster's office, is taxed with a head-tax and a duty, who live upon incurable salaries, and the less they demand out of the bounties granted; whereas the Commissioners themselves express it, the officers are vessels, and the sum paid ought to flow through a clear channel undiminished to the object whom it was meant to relieve.

The amount of our national poor rates now exceeds the enormous sum of three millions sterling per annum. — The hundred thousand pounds would more than sustain every individual who alone ought to be sustained — the aged, the infirm, the impotent in body or mind; and the remainder might be applied to the discharge of the national debt.

The King of France has ordered an exact enumeration of all the people of France to be taken, distinguishing them into classes of profession. Such a measure (lays a correspondent) ought to be adopted in this kingdom.

The Emperor of Germany, who has for some time past supported a military establishment of upwards of 300,000 men, has marched several bodies of troops upon the frontiers of the Poeré. His demands are, a free trade up the Archipelago and to the Black Sea; and that the Princes of Moldavia and Walachia shall be guaranteed by the Ottomans in the full enjoyment of their religious and political rights. As the Grand Signior is not in a condition to oppose his claims, it is highly probable the Emperor's claims will be submitted to.

The Empress of Russia has, we are assured, sent to this kingdom for fifty surgeons, who will be liberally encouraged to serve in the Russian army.

Instead of following the example of the other partitioning powers, in erecting new and endless claims upon the defunct country of Poland, the Empress of Russia has acted in conformity to the conditions of her treaties, with that mangled and mutilated state. Some years ago she reported to the King of Poland 250,000 rebels, an insolent and spontaneous compensation for that part of his dominions that fell into her possession. But this instance of munificence — Instead of following the example of the other powers who shared in the spoils of that ravaged kingdom to the most trivial comp�ct acknowledgement.

There is great reason to fear the Dutch Squadron in the East Indies has taken two of our Indiamen. The letters from Lisbon mention, that they engaged some time, which is a convincing proof that they are European ships, and not country traders, which are not sufficiently armed to make any resistance against ships of war.

Captain Henry Smith, of his Majesty's cutter the Fox, took, on Sunday the 20th of July, in the Channel upon Teign coast, within a small space of the rock, a small Dutch private and smuggling vessel, deeply laden with Geneva, brandy, and rum, viz. 58 casks of Geneva, 124 half-hogsheads of rum, and 36 small half-hogsheads of brandy, besides lead, coal, tea, raisins, figs, and many other valuable effects on board. The liquor is deposited in the Customhouse at Boston; the vessel is quite new built, and cost upwards of 250 l. but it is to be burnt, by order of our laws, next week on the coast. The action was smartly maintained for upwards of five hours on both sides, when the Dutchman struck. They had nine men killed and seven dangerously wounded; the Fox cutter had none either killed or wounded, or any way materially damaged. The Dutch vessel had on board 16 guns and 22 men; and poor Reynard only three guns, five men (with the Captain) and one boy.

The whole of the last deposit, as well as those payments that have preceded, goes to the different offices of the army and navy, the war establishments of which, it is obvious, cannot be too soon got rid of.

The late fluctuations on the price of Stocks was surprising only to those who are unaccustomed to the caprices of fortune in the Alley.

No longer than at the last peace, the peace in 1763, the series of events was the same; that is, on the preliminaries of peace being signed, the stocks rose considerably, and between that period and the conclusion of the definitive treaty, they fell literally above 15 per cent. From the definitive treaty taking place, the markets flew up at once five and six per cent. and continued day by day, and month after month, rising slowly and surely, till, as is well known, the 3 per cent. Consols were actually at 103!

The fall on the present occasion has not been so great, nor probably will the rise be so great either; though in a subject which so entirely resists all reasoning, it is impossible to draw the line any where, and with any precision limit our expectations of the rise to only 80 or 90!"

It has been asserted, with great confidence, that his Majesty had so little partiality for his present Ministers, that he was prompt and determined upon shewing them no personal favour whatever. The event, however, has given the most effectual refutation to the assertion, as it has to every other injurious slander that has been fabricated to the disadvantage of his Administration; for his Majesty has, within the last weeks been plea-

led to honour three of the particular adherents of the Whig interest with an advancement to the Irish Peers, an infallible sign that the Sovereign is actuated by no personal dislike to his present servants.

Mr Fox (according to one of our correspondents) means to propose next winter, that if the country gentlemen consent to such large taxes as will furnish the whole *Coalition* and its appendages with splendid fortunes, a plan shall be contrived, by which the people of England shall have double harvests, and in every respect double the means they now have for contributing to the fortunes and pleasures of persons in office. Lord North is to pledge himself in this matter, as he did in the project of drawing a revenue from America. Mr Burke is pledged for so many things, that the pawn will no longer pay.

Yesterday at the levee, Sir John Dalaval kissed his Majesty's hands on being created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Duleek.

Yesterday Messengers were sent away to the Courts of Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, Hanover, and other Courts, to notify the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire went to the Chapel Royal, where she was churched, and afterwards went to enquire after the health of the Queen and young Prince.

Grimblers, and discontented men of all descriptions, are at a loss to imagine what Ministers can propose to themselves as a final resource when the whole country is drained, under several pretences, to support and repair their fortunes. America is gone, and Ireland is almost gone. Our commerce is degenerated into piracy and smuggling; and our trade almost choked up in all its channels. Every man is looking out, and asking his neighbour, what resource have we, when a succession of rapacious Ministers has robbed Industry even of its spade and plough-share?

The French expedition which is going to the South Seas are to look out for the island which was discovered by their celebrated circumnavigator Mons. Bougainville, in the year 1767, which, according to the French charts, lay only about forty leagues to the S. W. of the Society Islands, discovered by Capt. Cooke, our English navigator, but which never could be seen by the Resolution and Endeavour, though they repeatedly sought for it. It has been described as a large island, second only to New Zealand; and, to add to its utility, the natives are the most civilized of any in the southern ocean.

Sir William Hamilton, his Majesty's Resident at Naples, has made a tour on purpose to Messina and Calabria, to visit those unfortunate places lately destroyed by earthquakes; a detail of his journey and all his curious observations have been remitted in letters to the Royal Society, and will soon be laid before the public in their next periodical publication. It is generally believed, upon the most accurate calculations, that 40,000 inhabitants have perished.

The several vicissitudes of fortune, which the city of Messina has undergone, are not a little remarkable.—In splendour, and commerce, and population, it once vied with the first cities in Italy; but, in the year 1743, it was almost entirely depopulated by the plague.—A year or two after, the putrid small-pox, in less than six months, carried off 70,000 souls. In the year 1777, it did not contain more than 30,000 inhabitants; commerce had entirely ceased; the beautiful buildings, which adorned the port, were cruelly deserted; so that, according to the expression of an ingenuous traveller (the Copier de Borch) it was in this state of languor, like a beautiful lady without vivifying principle. To this progrès of human misery, the last hand has been put by the late earthquake.—*Sic traxit gloria mundi.*

Mr Diggis is engaged at Covent Garden for the winter season, and is to play with Mrs Crawford.

The unfortunate Mr Ryland put off his trial the two succeeding sessions after his being apprehended, a circumstance (in the opinion of the gentlemen of the law) that produced the most fatal consequences, as it is well known the evidence who proved the making of the paper did not come forth till within two days before Mr Ryland's conviction.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 15.

Two objects at this time principally engage the attention of the politicians of New-Jersey:—The first is, that a dividend be made by Congress of those countries lately ceded by the King of Britain to the United States; and that New-Jersey be put in possession of such a share of the lands, or have benefit from the sales thereof, in equal proportion to its quota of the expences of the war.—The second object is, the establishing and encouragement of commerce and navigation, by making Burlington and Perth Amboy free ports, that they may no longer be under the necessity of repairing to Philadelphia and New-York, either for the disposal of their produce, or for purchasing foreign commodities."

## EDINBURGH.

Lately was married, at Quebec, Captain Colin Campbell, of the 44th regiment, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of Colonel Guy Johnson, and niece of Sir John Johnson, Bart.

Died at Elgin, on the 10th current, Alexander Gordon of Whitemay, Esq; Advocate, Sheriff-depute of Elgin and Nairn, much and justly regretted.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, the great guns were fired from the Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks, &c.

Last week, a ripe fruit of the *Paxiflora Quadrangularis* was cut in the garden of Baron Stewart at Moredun. It measured twenty-one inches and a half in length, and sixteen inches and a quarter in circumference. The fruit is extremely delicious, but little known in this country. The largeness and beauty of its flowers entitle it to a place in every stove.

By a letter from Kelso we are informed, that new wheat and barley are already slackened, and potatoes selling at sixpence per peck.

They write from different parts of Galloway, that they have the most luxuriant appearance of a crop that has been seen for these many years; and it is expected that the harvest will be generally begun through the whole county in the space of a few days. The potatoe crop universally looks well.

Sunday afternoon, a young girl, about six years of age, in playing about the mouth of a clay hole, near the old Gallowgate-toll, Glasgow, accidentally fell in, and was drowned.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 11.

On Tuesday the 5th of August current, a cause was determined before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, which has been the subject of much conversation in this place.

The case was this:—William Henderson and John Davidson, two salmon-fishers at Bridge of Don, in October last, had been guilty of a very atrocious battery and bloodwit on William Davidson, vintner in Old Aberdeen, and his wife, for which they were apprehended on a warrant from the Provost of Old Aberdeen, and were afterwards prosecuted before the Magistrates of Old Aberdeen, at the instance of William Davidson and his wife, with concurrence of the Procurator Fiscal of the town. The defenders pleaded, that as Old Aberdeen was only a burgh of barony, the Magistrates had no power to judge in bloodwit, and therefore declined their jurisdiction. The Magistrates, however, repelled this defense, and, upon a protest, fined the defenders in £1. to the private complainants, and £1. more to the Fiscal, including expenses; and granted warrant to imprison the defenders till payment. Upon this they instantly appealed to the Circuit Court at Aberdeen, and a cross appeal was afterwards entered by the private complainants. The affair came on before the Lords Hailes and Henderland, at the Circuit at Aberdeen, in May last, when the defenders insisted on various heads against the sentence of the Magistrates, but principally on the objection to their jurisdiction. And some difficulty having then occurred to the Judges, with regard to the nature of the jurisdiction competent to the Magistrates of Old Aberdeen, which could not be removed but by producing the town's charters, the Lords Hailes and Henderland certified the mutual appeals to be determined by the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. And accordingly the town's charters having been produced at Edinburgh, and the matter debated at length in presence of all the Judges, their Lordships unanimously repelled the objections to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, affirmed their sentence, and dismissed both appeals; and further, found the defenders liable in the expence of the original appeal and proceedings before the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, whereof an account was ordered to be given in. The counsel for the complainants was Mr Robert Dundas; and for the defenders, Messrs. H. Erskine and Wolfe Murray. It appears by the papers, that the town of Old Aberdeen was erected into a city and university, and free burgh of barony, by a charter from the Crown, dated 21st August 1498, which has been ratified in Parliament. The Bishop of Aberdeen was originally superior of the burgh, but it now holds of the King, as coming in place of the Bishop. And a nomination of Magistrates and Council was made by Geo. II. in the year 1722, by a writ under the Great Seal, empowering them to choose their successors annually, and which they do accordingly.

"On Thursday, new bear meat was sold in this market for 1s. 2d. per peck.

"Same day, at Greenburn market, there was a good shew of cattle, which sold at high prices."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 7.

"A letter received here yesterday from John Fergus, master of a sloop which put into Sligo-haven, in the county of Donegal, last Friday, says, that, on the Sunday before, he fell in, off Tory Island, with the largest scull of herrings he ever saw; nay, as much, and more than would load all the ships in England, with ease, and not one vessel on the fishery.

"The Dublin Society, at their last meeting, have adjudged premiums for planting trees for hedges or hop-poles to three claimants in the province of Connaught, who had planted nine acres, 27l. and to two claimants in Leinster, who have planted six acres, 18l.

"The shocking scene exhibited on Saturday last, at the execution of the condemned, when one of them was seen struggling for life for near half an hour after he was turned off, and a repetition of which scene again happened yesterday, during the execution at Kilmainham, is entirely owing to the new-fangled mode of launching them into eternity. Where the executioner cannot come near the bodies to testify any accident that happens from this new invention of human tortures, such dreadful spectacles must frequently occur. Will no one apply therefore to Government, that the mode of execution may return to its former channel? Or, will the magistracy of Dublin suffer this inhuman method to be still practised, to the utter disgrace of a civilized nation? The torture of hanging for half an hour, without dying, must be supposed to exceed any punishment that cruelty can devise."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 17.

"Intelligence is received from various parts of the country, that numbers of the horned cattle have been killed by lightning.

"At Rathcormick, the following extraordinary accident happened near that place:—A woman, at the commencement of the late dreadful storm, having fallen asleep in a field near her own house, was struck with lightning, which, without doing her the least apparent injury, passed through her body, and killed the embryo in her womb. It is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding the shock which it might be natural to suppose she would have experienced, she still continued fast asleep, nor were the smallest symptoms of abortion perceptible till a considerable time after the storm.

"Last Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a most heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain began, which continued for some time; it renewed in the morning, about eight o'clock, with greater force; the waters fell in great quantities, the lightning was dreadful, and the thunder exceedingly loud, which shook the earth in many parts. Balls of fire from the lightning were seen to fall in many fields, tearing the ground as they entered. Several sheep, cows, horses, and pigs, have been killed, and many persons scorched, but happily we do not hear of any lives being lost."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Maryland, June 17.

"The April packet arrived at New York on Saturday evening last; and report says, she has brought orders for the evacuation of that city, on or before the first of August.

"The receiver of continental taxes for the state of Pennsylvania, has acknowledged the receipt of 28,214 dollars, fourteen-nineteenth, from that state, for the month of May, 1783.

"The Irish flag is permitted to fly here, and the British hauled down, by order of Congress, in consequence of an insult offered to the American flag at New York.

Maryland tobacco, 36 16 36 s. 6 d. per 100 lb. hardly any Virginia ditto, 37 to 40 s. but for cash.

Superfine flour, 45 a 44 s. per barrel of 196 lb.

Common ditto, 37 a 38 s. ditto.

Sea bread, 18 a 19 s. ditto.

Queen's ward and crockery, 150 advance on invoice, but will be lower.

French invoices of dry goods, 10 s. to 19 d. for the live.

British ditto, 90 and 110 advance on invoice.

Ex. on London, 158 l. a 360 l. ditto.

Ditto on Paris, 6 s. 9 d. for 5 livres."

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 13. Katharine, Corncock, from Berwick, with meat; Susan, Kay, from Middleburgh with barley and oats; Countess of Hylford, Johnstone, from Aberdeen, in ballast; Christian, Ransey, from Cullen, in ballast; Blackney, Renfrew, from Blackney, with barley and oats; George and Mary, Sheldrick, from Newcastle, with wheat; Jane, Hodge, from Dunbar, with wheat; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with oats; Judith Packer, Fife, from Croy, with oats and yarrow; John and Anne, Sweetie, from Newcastle, with wheat; Sally, Hume, from Arundale, with bark and plank; Duffene, Angus, from Dunbar, with rye, wheat and barley; Nelly, Robbie, from Longannet, with stones; Annabella, Mackenzie, from Lewis, with kelp; Speedwell, Durn, from North Berwick, with tar and deals; Martha, Walker, from Longannet, with stones; Good Intent, Hilton, from Port-Stephens, in ballast; Peggy, Clerk, from Borrowstounness, with coals.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, August 9. Jean, Douglas, from the Highlands, with kelp;—Polly, Nelson, from New York, in ballast; Aurora, Montgomery, from Tortola, with goods; Britannia, Mary, from Plymouth, with discharged frames; Gresach, Macleish, from Newry, in ballast.

ARRIVED AT SEADOCK, Aug. 11. Arling, Dick, from London, with goods; Inglor, Oulton, from Chilham, with deals; Hamm, Cowall, from Leven, with oats; Friendship, Heron, from Leith, with barley; Brothers, Kennedy, from Dundee, for Glasgow, with linen.

ARRIVED. T. Pirrience, Dabraham, for Yarmouth, with oats; Judith Packer, Fife, for Leith, with coals and salt iron; May, Wilson, for Borrowstounness, with barley; Peggy, Maud, for Alloa, with flour and oat-meal.

Just published, Price 6 d.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC,

CONCERNING THE CASE OF

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

President of the Council of Health; sole Proprietor, and Principal Director of the Temple of Health in Pall-Mall, near the King's Palace, London.

Containing a full, candid, and circumstantial State of Dr Graham's Case, from the moment he last arrived in Edinburgh, to the present hour;—giving an Account of Proceedings, Persecutions, and Imprisonments, more civil and more shocking to the laws both of God and man, than any of those on record of the Portuguese Inquisitions.

This Pamphlet is sold for the benefit of six poor children, who may be had never to have had a father.

And may be had at the shop of P. Anderson, Parliament Square; of William Coke bookseller, Linthorpe, and at the Doctor's lodgings, immediately above Balfe's Coffeehouse, opposite the cross.

Also to be sold at the Doctor's lodgings, sealed up, price reduced (for the public good) from 10s. 6d. to 3s.—Dr Graham's Directions in regard to regimen, medicines, &c. in Nervous, Scrofulous, Scoloplastic, Gouty, and Rheumatic cases; and for the preservation and recovery of health and happiness in all states and conditions of life, especially in youth and in old age.—Pray ask for the directions for Gentlemen, or for those of Ladies, as they are different in some particulars.

Dr Graham's general State of Medical Practice exhibited; with a full account of his Travels, Bickerries, Improvements, Cures, Principles, Electrical Apparatus, Temple of Health, &c. The price now reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. containing as much matter or reading as some modern guide-quartern.

## H. O. S. I. E. R. Y.

JAMES CHARLES, HOSIER AND DRAPER, has lately opened, a shop opposite to the City Guard, where the Public may depend upon being served with a complete and cheap assortment of White, Black, and Coloured SILK ROSES, with every other article in the Stocking-trade. A large assortment of White MUSLINS and DEMITIFES, for Ladies' gowns and Petticoats. Variety of different kinds for vests and breeches. Ladies' riding-habits, and hats for Gentlemen, of all sorts; with a great many other articles in the above named, numerous to particularise.

The goods are in the very best order, the vendor having lately purchased them personally at the most eminent manufacturing towns in Great Britain.

Edinburgh, 26th August, 1783.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of JOHN MEDERS, merchant and creditor, at the Mill of Newbiggin with concurrence of George Auldey merchant in Aberdeen, one of his creditors, Lord Brasfield, officiating as Ordinary on the Bills, did, on the 13th August last, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said John Meders, wherever situated, in terms of the late act of Parliament, and appointed his creditors to meet at Aberdeen, within the house of Alexander Mason vintner there, upon Friday the 22d instant, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the liquidated estate, as directed by the said statute.

This public notice is therefore given to the Creditors of the said John Meders and all concerned, in obedience to the said act of Parliament, and order of Court aforesaid.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of JAMES DALGLISH, late tenant in Wool, having settled the bankrupt's effects so as to make a final dividend of his whole funds, require the Creditors to lodge their demands of debt, with dates upon the very last, in the hands of Andrew Henderson writer in Selkirk, or John Scott writer in Edinburgh, between the 1st of September next, as the division is to be made as soon as possible thereafter; with certification to them, that those who fail will be cut out of their dividends.

Not to be repeated.

## By Authority of the Magistrates of Leith,

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roop, for the behoof of creditors, within the Council Chamber of Leith, upon Saturday the 16th instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

The whole STOCK in trade of a Candlemaker, consisting of Moulded and Dipped Candles, Bleached and Browned Bald Wick Candles, made last spring, all of the best materials. Also, all the UTENSILS proper for the business. To be put up in lots, as purchasers shall agree.

Articles of roop in the hands of John Parfitt, roofer, and Thomas Walker and Son, merchants, Leith, who will show the purchases the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

Not to be repeated.

## FOR NEW YORK,

THE BRIGANTINE BETSY, a newly-constructed vessel, ready to receive goods on board, and will be ready to sail about the 1st of August. The BETSY is a good vessel, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer, and is fitting up in a complete manner for the accommodation of passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, July 12, 1783.

## FOR HALIFAX,

THE BRIGANTINE BETSY, a new vessel, British built, burden about two tons. HENRY HYNDMAN Master, is now taking on board goods of Greenock, and will probably sail by the 5th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. William Forsyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertson, Fife; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

No. 8, Joiner's House, Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Masons, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

## LAW CASE.

BY the death of an unhappy lunatic, who had been confined in a house near Chelsea, ever since the year 1742, the largest property to be litigated in Europe will shortly afford a glorious harvest to the robed gentry of Westminster-hall. A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars of this very extraordinary case:—A Mrs Smith, the wife of a barrister of that name, who lived in Gray's Inn about the year 1730, parted from her husband, with a separate maintenance of 200*l.* a year. She soon after put herself under the protection of the then Earl of Bradford, over whom she obtained a very extraordinary influence; and having been delivered of a son by him, who was baptised by the name of Harrison, she prevailed on his Lordship to make his will, whereby he devised the whole of his real estates to this son, (by the name of John Harrison) and to his heirs for ever; but in case of his death before marriage, or after, without issue, he gave the said estates, together with a very large personal estate, to the above Mrs Smith, with power, by will or otherwise, to bequeath or give the same to such person or persons as she should think proper, notwithstanding her coverture or marriage.

Earl Bradford died without altering the above will; whereupon Mrs Smith became possessed of a very large sum of money, and Lord Bradford's executors received the rents of the real estate for the son, who then lived with Mrs Smith. Some time after, a Mr Small a surgeon, became acquainted with Mrs Smith, and obtained as great an influence over her as she had formerly exercised over Earl Bradford; in short, he had the whole receipt and management of her fortune, and never permitted any person to see or visit her, but such as he thought proper. However, as Mrs Smith had often expressed her desire, that her son should take and assume the name of Newport, which was the family name of Earl Bradford, Mr Small thought fit to indulge her in that respect; and for that purpose applied to Mr Pulteney (afterwards Earl of Bath) to obtain an act of Parliament, to enable the son to change his name from Harrison to Newport. Upon this occasion Mr Pulteney was introduced to Mrs Smith, and the act of Parliament passed.—Shortly after this unfortunate youth had assumed the name of Newport, he was seized with some disorder in his head, and was put under the care of Mr Small; but his cure ended in the loss of his senses. The next year a commission of lunacy was issued against him, and he was pronounced a lunatic. Pending these transactions, Mrs Smith made her will, whereby she bequeathed all her personal estate, above 100,000*l.* to her friend Mr Small, for his great care and trouble about herself and son. And in order to make some small recompence to Mr Pulteney, for the great trouble he had been at in obtaining the above act of Parliament, she bequeathed to him, and his heirs for ever, the whole of Earl Bradford's estates, in case her son, Mr Newport, should die without issue.

Mr Pulteney was immediately appointed the guardian of the lunatic's fortune, whilst Sir Henry Bridgeman and others were appointed the guardians and committee of his person. A maintenance was appointed by the Court of Chancery, and the remnant of the rents of the estates were ordered to be paid into the office of the Accountant-General, for the use of the lunatic, when he should recover his senses. To complete this astonishing business, but one thing remained, and that was quickly performed: Mr Pulteney brought a bill into Parliament, "to prevent the marriage of lunatics, and their issue from inheriting," which passed into a law; for which patriotic act he received the thanks and applause of the whole kingdom, who did not know, that, by this very act, he had firmly secured to himself and posterity a sum of 12,000*l.* a year.

In this state of the business, Mrs Smith died. Mr Small seized his 100,000*l.* and the Earl of Bath took care to see the rents and profits of the real estates regularly paid into the Accountant-General's office, where they have been accumulating for upwards of 40 years, and, with the interest and dividends, now amount to above a million.

As Mr Newport lately died a lunatic, and illegitimate, the Crown was supposed to be entitled to the whole of his personal estate, whilst the real estates descend to the representatives of the Earl of Bath, now Miss Pulteney, which, with the other immense property which she inherits from her noble ancestor and her grandfather, renders her, at this day, the richest heiress in Great Britain, or perhaps in Europe.

But a question for litigation has lately started upon this ground: It now appears, that, although Mr and Mrs Smith separated by mutual consent, there never was any suit instituted for a divorce, nor any notice taken by Mr Small of her criminal intercourse with Earl Bradford; and that, although it was publicly known, he not only continued to pay the separate maintenance of 200*l.* a year, but also frequently saw and conversed with her; and that she was frequently with him at his chambers in Gray's Inn above, both before and after the birth of the son: It is contended, therefore, by the relations of Mr Smith, (who are his nephews and nieces) that the law will consider the son of Mrs Smith as the son of Mr Smith; that he was born in wedlock; and that the frequent access of the father and mother will be sufficient in law to substantiate his legitimacy; if so, that they, as the next of kin to Mr Newport, are entitled to the whole of his personal estate. The contest, therefore, will be, to whom administration to him will be granted, whether to the Crown or its nominee, or whether to the next in kin to Mr Smith, who are all people of large fortunes. But the heirs of the Earl of Bradford are for ever deprived of the inheritance of their noble ancestors—

*Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra.* Juv.

Lord LOUDOUN being resolved to pre-serve the Game on his estates, as much as possible, doth here give notice, that all unqualified persons shooting without leave, will be proceeded against as law directs, and all peachers will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

## MONEY ADVANCED.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY for immediate advance, on different securities. No less than 200*l.* will be advanced, nor more than 1000*l.* to one person, nor for any longer time than five years. Gentlemen, Merchants, or Traders, &c. may be supplied with either of the above sums, on the security of insuring their lives in London, or on joint lives of persons in a good state of health, if not of age, will answer. Secrecy may be relied on, if business is concluded or not.—All letters (post paid) and none else, will be duly answered, printing out the mode to conclude the business.

Address for S. G. Lemon, Esq; at the post-office, Illeworth, Middlesex, till called for.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum, when sent by post; 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3*s.* 6*d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 2*d.*

## FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, THE South Farm of CRUVIE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, containing about 100 acres, of which above 90 are in-field, and 10 meadow grounds. The present toft-head at Cruvie, with the cot-houses and the privilege of Lucklaw-hill commonalty, will belong to this farm.

ALSO, The Farm of INCH OF CRUVIE, containing about 260 acres, of which 150 are in-field, and 50 meadow-grounds. This will make one of the best turnip farms in the county. The grounds will be shown upon calling at Airdrie in the neighbourhood, and the above Farm will be let together or separately, as can be agreed on.

LIKEWISE, The Farm of BATHAMS in the parish of Arngask, near to the great road from Kinross to Perth. This Farm contains 150 acres, and having been pastured since the year 1772, is now in the highest order.

The master will be shown by the servant on the Farm, or upon calling at Mr George Pear, writer, Kinross; and proposals for all, or any of the above, may be sent to Mr Anstruther, advocate, at Airdrie, betwixt and the first of October next.

## FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, by public roup, at Westmains of Carmichael, upon Monday the 25th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The Easter Store Farm of THANKERTOWN, in the parish of Covington, as the same is possessed by George Lamb, who has given up the farm, and obliged himself to remove at Martinmas next. A lease for nineteen years, or shorter term, will be given.

James Carmichael at Westmains will show the farm; and any person inclining to take it privately may find their proposals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

## TO LET UPON A LEASE, A House, Garden, Orchard, and Parks, &c.

TO LET for seven, or such number of years as shall be agreed upon, on the HOUSE of TRAQUAIR, and Offices of every kind, a Garden, consisting of three acres, well stocked with wall and standard fruit-trees, and small fruits of all sorts; a Pigeon-house and Orchard, and the inclosures in the occupation of the proprietor, consisting of about 169 English acres, or so much thereof as may be agreeable to the tenant of the house.

The House of Traquair is situated on the river Tweed, twenty-seven English miles from Edinburgh, and six from Peebles, in a good sporting country; and any nobleman or gentleman taking the premises, will be empowered to kill game upon every part of the estate of Traquair, and to protect the game from being killed by unqualified persons. The use of the furniture will be let with the house; and there is a large library to which access will be given.

Apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, or to William Maciver at Traquair, factor upon the estate.

## SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate, in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myreton, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

The Lands and Estates of MYRETON and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Doms and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the scu-duties and superiories of Kirkton of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.

The lands of Myreton and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are perfectly laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myreton, Balquharn, Doms and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myreton, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and spacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myreton.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200*l.* of valuation; and the lands of Myreton hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being rated to one shilling Sterling, and the rents are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole lands there are about 200 acres very fine kersie ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture-ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill; the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550*l.* Sterling of yearly rent.

The lands will be shown by James Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, or James Duncan, jun, of Sherifhoun-lands.

The articles of roup and progress of write will be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

## BY THE KING'S PATENT, Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking,

For Snows, Boots, &c.

THESE Cakes made, by the addition of water only, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known. It gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither kill the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

Sold whole-saled retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Hubbard, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh. Price 6*d.* each Cake.

The patentee intreats all persons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription:—“By the King's Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by William Bayley;” he having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been prosecuted; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who contine the trade, and impose upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

Each bottle of the genuine Tincture has a label on the side, with the words “PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH” for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

## By Order of the Honourable

## Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-houses of the Ports, on the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

Sundry Parcels of FOREIGN TEAS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ, and Others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

PORT GLASGOW. Saturday, Aug. 16.—64 gallons Rum; 9 gallons Brandy; 14 Cwt. 2 quarters and 26 lbs. Brown Mufcavado Sugar; 6 Cwt. 3 quarters Railins; 54 lbs. Cofice Berries; and an open Boat.

GREENOCK, Saturday, Aug. 16.—32 gallons Aquavitæ; 24 gals Rum; and 14 Cwt. 3 quarters and 25 lbs. Brown Mufcavado Sugar.

AYR, Monday, Aug. 18.—422 gallons Brandy; 17 gallons Strong Brandy; 6 Cwt. 3 quarters Railins; 54 lbs. Cofice Berries; and an open Boat.

WIGTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 20.—318 gallons Brandy; 136 gallons Geneva; 76 gallons Rum; 14 bushels Small Salt; 302 lbs. Hard Soap; and 17 lbs. Hair Powder; and a Manx Boat, with her Furniture.

FOR WILLIAM, Tuesday, Aug. 26.—2670 gallons Brandy; and 22 gallons Rum, with an open Boat.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that Inclosure called LAING'S PARK, lying in the Cattails of Elgin.

For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1783, betwixt the hours of six and eight afternoon,

The Following Parts of the Estate of MIDDLEBY, in the parish of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darghawhill, Scots Bridge, Stonybeek, Pottfown, Walls, Peatknows, and Mill of Middleby, with that part of the Common of Middleby allotted in a late division to the lands above mentioned, consisting of 212 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the Common.

These lands contain altogether about 1050 Scots acres, or thereabouts, are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are in general of an excellent soil, very improvable.

Upon leases for nineteen years, they would let for 300*l.* per annum, and upwards. They were surveyed in 1776 by a person of skill in the county of Dumfries, who divided them into seven lots, and valued them at 964*l.* But, for the encouragement of purchasers, they will now be exposed at the low price of 550*l.*

If they do not sell in *cumulo*, they will be exposed in the said seven lots, at the prices following, viz.

1. Darghawhill, containing about 218 acres, to be put up at	1. 300
2. Scotsbridge, containing about 164 acres, to be put up at	250
3. Stonybeek, containing about 83 acres, to be put up at	90
4. Pottfown, containing about 153 acres, to be put up at	1320
5. Walls and Peatknows, with the Mill, containing about 110 acres, to be put up at	720
6. Earl Common, containing about 211 acres, to be put up at	360
7. West Common, containing about 113 acres, to be put up at	180

William Anderson writer to the signet, will show the progress of works, with the tasks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson apprentice in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

## SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, In Whole or in Parts, as Purchasers shall incline,

THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMBLE, lying on the south side of Lochean, in the parish of Balquhidder and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms, all contiguous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, bark, and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Sterling, per*annum*, whereof being a conversion for oats and other casualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. The heads are valued.

The lands are highly improvable, as a small expence, from the abundance of lime-stone, peats, and wood, in almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The castle is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful prospect of Lochean and its banks, covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms, the most distant from the castle, being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Crieff, and 20 from Stirling, and have access to all those places by fine-made roads. They abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn. The title-deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Lett writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.